

TITLE

WATER DISPERSIBLE POLYANILINES MADE WITH POLYMERIC ACID
COLLOIDS FOR ELECTRONICS APPLICATIONS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The new composition relates to aqueous dispersions of electrically
conducting polymers of aniline, wherein the electrically conducting
polymer is synthesized in the presence of polymeric acid colloids.

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a continuation-in-part of Application Serial No. 10/669577.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Electrically conducting polymers have been used in a variety of
organic electronic devices, including in the development of
electroluminescent (EL) devices for use in light emissive displays. With
respect to EL devices, such as organic light emitting diodes (OLEDs)
15 containing conducting polymers, such devices generally have the following
configuration:

anode/buffer layer/EL material/cathode

20 The anode is typically any material that has the ability to inject holes into
the otherwise filled π -band of the semiconducting, EL polymer, such as, for
example, indium/tin oxide (ITO). The anode is optionally supported on a
glass or plastic substrate. EL materials include fluorescent dyes,
fluorescent and phosphorescent metal complexes, conjugated polymers,
25 and mixtures thereof. The cathode is typically any material (such as, e.g.,
Ca or Ba) that has the ability to inject electrons into the otherwise empty
 π^* -band of the semiconducting, EL polymer.

The buffer layer is typically a conducting polymer and facilitates the
injection of holes from the anode into the EL polymer layer. The buffer
30 layer can also be called a hole-injection layer, a hole transport layer, or
may be characterized as part of a bilayer anode. Typical conducting
polymers employed as buffer layers include polyaniline (PANI) and
polydioxothiophenes such as poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) (PEDT).
These materials can be prepared by polymerizing the corresponding
35 monomers in aqueous solution in the presence of a water soluble
polymeric acid, such as poly(styrenesulfonic acid) (PSSA).

The aqueous electrically conductive polymer dispersions
synthesized with water soluble polymeric sulfonic acids have undesirable

low pH levels. The low pH can contribute to decreased stress life of an EL device containing such a buffer layer, and contribute to corrosion within the device. Accordingly, there is a need for compositions and buffer layers prepared therefrom having improved properties.

5 Electrically conducting polyanilines are typically prepared by polymerizing aniline or substituted aniline monomers in aqueous solution by an oxidative polymerization using an oxidizing agent such as ammonium persulfate (APS), sodium persulfate or potassium persulfate. The aqueous solution contains a water soluble polymeric acid such as
10 poly(2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid) ("PAAMPSA"), PSSA, and the like. In general, enough of the acid is present to form acid/base salts with emeraldine base of polyanilines, wherein formation of the acid/base salt renders the polyanilines electrically conductive. Thus, for example, emeraldine base of polyaniline (PANI) is typically formed with
15 PAAMPSA to resulting in electrically conductive PANI/PAAMPSA.

Aqueous polyaniline dispersions are commercially available from Ormecon Chemie GmbH and Co. KG (Ammersbeck, Germany). It is known as D 1005 W LED. The polyaniline is made from aniline and water soluble poly(styrenesulfonic acid). The dried films obtained from D 1005
20 W LED re-disperse readily in water. The water becomes acidic with pH in the range of 1 at 2.5% (w/w). Films gain about 24.0% (w/w) moisture at ambient conditions.

Dried films from a lab batch aqueous dispersion of polyaniline/poly(2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid), are also
25 readily re-dispersible in water. The polyaniline is made from aniline and a water soluble PAAMPSA.

Electrically conducting polymers also have utility as electrodes for electronic devices, such as thin film field effect transistors. In such transistors, an organic semiconducting film is present between source and
30 drain electrodes. To be useful for the electrode application, the conducting polymers and the liquids for dispersing or dissolving the conducting polymers have to be compatible with the semiconducting polymers and the solvents for the semiconducting polymers to avoid re-dissolution of either conducting polymers or semiconducting polymers.
35 The electrical conductivity of the electrodes fabricated from the conducting polymers should be greater than 10 S/cm (where S is a reciprocal ohm). However, the electrically conducting polyaniline made with a polymeric acid typically provide conductivity in the range of $\sim 10^{-3}$ S/cm or lower. In

order to enhance conductivity, conductive additives may be added to the polymer. However, the presence of such additives can deleteriously affect the processability of the electrically conducting polyaniline. Accordingly, there is a need for improved conductive polyaniline with good processability and increased conductivity.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Compositions are provided comprising aqueous dispersions of at least one polyaniline and at least one colloid-forming polymeric acid.

In another embodiment, electronic devices comprising at least one layer comprising the new composition are provided

In one embodiment, a method of making the new composition comprises polymerizing at least one type of aniline monomer in the presence of colloid-forming polymeric acids.

The foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory only and are not restrictive of the invention, as defined in the appended claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

The invention is illustrated by way of example and not limited in the accompanying figures.

FIG. 1 illustrates a cross-sectional view of an electronic device that comprises a buffer layer comprising the new composition.

FIG. 2 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a thin film field effect transistor that comprises an electrode comprising one embodiment of the new composition.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Compositions are provided comprising aqueous dispersions of at least one polyaniline and at least one colloid-forming polymeric acid.

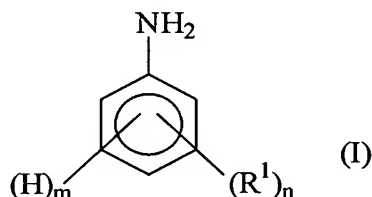
In one embodiment, these new compositions comprise a continuous aqueous phase in which the polyaniline and colloid-forming polymeric acid are dispersed. Such compositions may be deposited to comprise a layer or film by any number of solution processing techniques as mentioned above.

As used herein, the term "dispersion" refers to a continuous liquid medium containing a suspension of minute particles. In accordance with the invention, the "continuous medium" is typically comprising aqueous liquid, e.g., water. As used herein, the term "aqueous" refers to a liquid that has a significant portion of water and in one embodiment it is at

least about 40% by weight water. As used herein, the term "colloid" refers to the minute particles suspended in the continuous medium, said particles having a nanometer-scale particle size. As used herein, the term "colloid-forming" refers to substances that form minute particles when dispersed in aqueous solution, i.e., "colloid-forming" polymeric acids are not water-soluble.

The term "layer" or "film" refers to a coating covering a desired area. The area can be as large as an entire device or as small as a specific functional area such as the actual visual display area when used in the fabrication of an organic light emitting display, or as small as a single sub-pixel. Films can be formed by any conventional deposition technique, including vapor deposition and liquid deposition. Typical liquid deposition techniques include, but are not limited to, continuous deposition techniques such as spin coating, gravure coating, curtain coating, dip coating, slot-die coating, spray coating, and continuous nozzle coating; and discontinuous deposition techniques such as ink jet printing, gravure printing, and screen printing.

Polyaniline contemplated for use in the practice of the present invention is derived from aniline monomers having Formula I below.



where in Formula I:

n is an integer from 0 to 4;

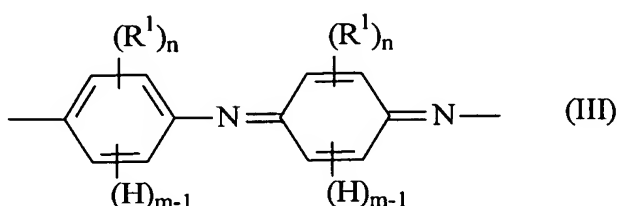
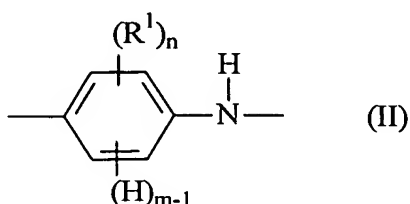
m is an integer from 1 to 5, with the proviso that $n + m = 5$; and

R^1 is independently selected so as to be the same or different at each occurrence and is selected from alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, alkanoyl, alkythio, aryloxy, alkylthioalkyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, aryl, alkylsulfinyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylsulfonyl, arylthio, arylsulfinyl, alkoxycarbonyl, arylsulfonyl, carboxylic acid, halogen, cyano, or alkyl substituted with one or more of sulfonic acid, carboxylic acid, halo, nitro, cyano or epoxy moieties; or any two R^1 groups together may form an alkylene or alkenylene chain completing a 3, 4, 5, 6,

or 7-membered aromatic or alicyclic ring, which ring may optionally include one or more divalent nitrogen, sulfur or oxygen atoms.

The polymerized material comprises aniline monomer units, each of the aniline monomer units having a formula selected from Formula II or

5 Formula III below.



where n, m, and R¹ are as defined above.

10 The polyaniline may be a homopolymer or a co-polymer of two or more aniline monomeric units. The aqueous dispersions of polyaniline and colloid-forming polymeric acid can comprise one or more than one polyaniline polymer and one or more than one colloid-forming polymeric acid.

15 As used herein, the terms “comprises,” “comprising,” “includes,” “including,” “has,” “having” or any other variation thereof, are intended to cover a non-exclusive inclusion. For example, a process, method, article, or apparatus that comprises a list of elements is not necessarily limited to only those elements but may include other elements not expressly listed or
20 inherent to such process, method, article, or apparatus. Further, unless expressly stated to the contrary, “or” refers to an inclusive or and not to an exclusive or. For example, a condition A or B is satisfied by any one of the following: A is true (or present) and B is false (or not present), A is false (or not present) and B is true (or present), and both A and B is true (or
25 present).

Also, use of the "a" or "an" are employed to describe elements and components of the invention. This is done merely for convenience and to give a general sense of the invention. This description should be read to include one or at least one and the singular also includes the plural unless
5 it is obvious that it is meant otherwise.

Colloid-forming polymeric acids contemplated for use in the practice of the new composition are insoluble in water, and form colloids when dispersed into an aqueous medium. The polymeric acids typically have a molecular weight in the range of about 10,000 to about 4,000,000. In one
10 embodiment, the polymeric acids have a molecular weight of about 100,000 to about 2,000,000. Colloid particle size typically ranges from 2 nanometers (nm) to about 140 nm. In one embodiment, the colloids have a particle size of 2 nm to about 30 nm. Any polymeric acid that is colloid-forming when dispersed in water is suitable for use in the practice
15 of the invention. In one embodiment, the colloid-forming polymeric acid is polymeric sulfonic acid. Other acceptable polymeric acids include polymeric phosphoric acids, polymeric carboxylic acids, polymeric acrylic acids, and mixtures thereof, including mixtures having polymeric sulfonic acids. In another embodiment, the polymeric sulfonic acid is fluorinated.
20 In still another embodiment, the colloid-forming polymeric sulfonic acid is perfluorinated. In yet another embodiment, the colloid-forming polymeric sulfonic acid is a perfluoroalkylenesulfonic acid.

In still another embodiment, the colloid-forming polymeric acid is a highly-fluorinated sulfonic acid polymer ("FSA polymer"). "Highly
25 fluorinated" means that at least about 50% of the total number of halogen and hydrogen atoms in the polymer are fluorine atoms, and in one embodiment at least about 75%, and in another embodiment at least about 90%. In another embodiment, the polymer is perfluorinated. The term "sulfonate functional group" refers to either to sulfonic acid groups or
30 salts of sulfonic acid groups, and in one embodiment alkali metal or ammonium salts. The functional group is represented by the formula -SO₃X where X is a cation, also known as a "counterion". X may be H, Li, Na, K or N(R₁)(R₂)(R₃)(R₄), and R₁, R₂, R₃, and R₄ are the same or different and are in one embodiment H, CH₃ or C₂H₅. In one
35 embodiment, X is H, in which case the polymer is said to be in the "acid form". X may also be multivalent, as represented by such ions as Ca⁺⁺, and Al⁺⁺⁺. It is clear to the skilled artisan that in the case of multivalent

counterions, represented generally as M^{n+} , the number of sulfonate functional groups per counterion will be equal to the valence "n".

In one embodiment, the FSA polymer comprises a polymer backbone with recurring side chains attached to the backbone, the side chains carrying cation exchange groups. Polymers include homopolymers or copolymers of two or more monomers. Copolymers are typically formed from a nonfunctional monomer and a second monomer carrying the cation exchange group or its precursor, e.g., a sulfonyl fluoride group ($-SO_2F$), which can be subsequently hydrolyzed to a sulfonate functional group. For example, copolymers of a first fluorinated vinyl monomer together with a second fluorinated vinyl monomer having a sulfonyl fluoride group ($-SO_2F$) can be used. Possible first monomers include tetrafluoroethylene (TFE), hexafluoropropylene, vinyl fluoride, vinylidene fluoride, trifluoroethylene, chlorotrifluoroethylene, perfluoro(alkyl vinyl ether), and combinations thereof. TFE is a preferred first monomer.

In another embodiment, possible second monomers include fluorinated vinyl ethers with sulfonate functional groups or precursor groups which can provide the desired side chain in the polymer. Additional monomers, including ethylene, propylene, and $R-CH=CH_2$ where R is a perfluorinated alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, can be incorporated into these polymers if desired. The polymers may be of the type referred to herein as random copolymers, that is copolymers made by polymerization in which the relative concentrations of the co-monomers are kept as constant as possible, so that the distribution of the monomer units along the polymer chain is in accordance with their relative concentrations and relative reactivities. Less random copolymers, made by varying relative concentrations of monomers in the course of the polymerization, may also be used. Polymers of the type called block copolymers, such as that disclosed in European Patent Application No. 1 026 152 A1, may also be used.

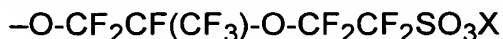
In one embodiment, the FSA polymers for use in the present invention include a highly fluorinated, including those that are perfluorinated, carbon backbone and side chains represented by the formula



wherein R_f and R'_f are independently selected from F, Cl or a perfluorinated alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, $a = 0, 1$ or 2 , and X is H, Li, Na, K or $N(R_1)(R_2)(R_3)(R_4)$ and R_1, R_2, R_3 , and R_4 are the

same or different and in one embodiment are H, CH₃ or C₂H₅. In another embodiment X is H. As stated above, X may also be multivalent.

In one embodiment, FSA polymers include, for example, polymers disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,282,875 and in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,358,545 and 4,940,525. An example of a FSA polymer comprises a



where X is as defined above. FSA polymers of this type are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,282,875 and can be made by copolymerization of tetrafluoroethylene (TFE) and the perfluorinated vinyl ether CF₂=CF-O-CF₂CF(CF₃)-O-CF₂CF₂SO₂F, perfluoro(3,6-dioxa-4-methyl-7-octenesulfonyl fluoride) (PDMOF), followed by conversion to sulfonate groups by hydrolysis of the sulfonyl fluoride groups and ion exchanged as necessary to convert them to the desired ionic form. An example of a preferred polymer of the type disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,358,545 and 4,940,525 has the side chain -O-CF₂CF₂SO₃X, wherein X is as defined above. This polymer can be made by copolymerization of tetrafluoroethylene (TFE) and the perfluorinated vinyl ether CF₂=CF-O-CF₂CF₂SO₂F, perfluoro(3-oxa-4-pentenesulfonyl fluoride) (POPF), followed by hydrolysis and further ion exchange as necessary.

In one embodiment, the FSA polymers for use in this invention have an ion exchange ratio of less than about 33. In this application, "ion exchange ratio" or "IXR" is defined as number of carbon atoms in the polymer backbone in relation to the cation exchange groups. Within the range of less than about 33, IXR can be varied as desired for the particular application. With most polymers, the IXR is about 3 to about 33, and in one embodiment about 8 to about 23.

The cation exchange capacity of a polymer is often expressed in terms of equivalent weight (EW). For the purposes of this application, equivalent weight (EW) is defined to be the weight of the polymer in acid form required to neutralize one equivalent of sodium hydroxide. In the case of a sulfonate polymer where the polymer has a perfluorocarbon backbone and the side chain is -O-CF₂-CF(CF₃)-O-CF₂-CF₂-SO₃H (or a salt thereof), the equivalent weight range which corresponds to an IXR of about 8 to about 23 is about 750 EW to about 1500 EW. IXR for this polymer can be related to equivalent weight using the formula: 50 IXR + 344 = EW. While the same IXR range is used for sulfonate polymers disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,358,545 and 4,940,525, e.g., the polymer

having the side chain $-O-CF_2CF_2SO_3H$ (or a salt thereof), the equivalent weight is somewhat lower because of the lower molecular weight of the monomer unit containing a cation exchange group. For the preferred IXR range of about 8 to about 23, the corresponding equivalent weight range is about 575 EW to about 1325 EW. IXR for this polymer can be related to equivalent weight using the formula: $50 \text{ IXR} + 178 = \text{EW}$.

The FSA polymers can be prepared as colloidal aqueous dispersions. They may also be in the form of dispersions in other media, examples of which include, but are not limited to, alcohol, water-soluble ethers, such as tetrahydrofuran, mixtures of water-soluble ethers, and combinations thereof. In making the dispersions, the polymer can be used in acid form. U.S. Patent Nos. 4,433,082, 6,150,426 and WO 03/006537 disclose methods for making of aqueous alcoholic dispersions. After the dispersion is made, concentration and the dispersing liquid compositions composition can be adjusted by methods known in the art.

Aqueous dispersions of the colloid-forming polymeric acids, including FSA polymers, have particle sizes as small as possible and an EW as small as possible, so long as a stable colloid is formed.

Aqueous dispersions of colloid-forming polymeric acids, including FSA polymers are available commercially as Nafion® dispersions, from E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company (Wilmington, DE).

In one embodiment, the reaction mixture comprising the colloid-forming polymeric acid, aniline monomer and an oxidizing agent may further comprise a co-dispersing liquid, a co-acid, a catalyst which has a higher oxidizing potential the oxidizing agent or mixtures thereof.

In one embodiment, stable aqueous dispersions are prepared by first synthesizing an electrically conducting polyaniline in the presence of an aqueous colloid-forming polymeric acid dispersion, thereby forming an aqueous dispersion comprising the electrically conducting polyanilines and the colloidal polymeric acid.

In one embodiment, the colloid-forming polymeric acid is an FSA, and the co-dispersing liquid of the FSA dispersion is optionally removed prior to polymerization of aniline monomers.

In one embodiment, the electrically conducting polyanilines created by this method are prepared by oxidatively polymerizing aniline or substituted aniline monomers in an aqueous colloid-forming polymeric acid dispersion in the presence of an oxidizing agent, such as ammonium persulfate (APS), sodium persulfate, potassium persulfate and the like.

The aqueous dispersions contain at least enough of a suitable colloid-forming polymeric acid to form base/acid salts with the emeraldine base of polyaniline, wherein formation of the acid/base salt renders the polyanilines electrically conductive.

5 In one embodiment, the method of making an aqueous dispersion of at least one polyaniline and at least one colloid-forming polymeric acid includes forming a reaction mixture by combining water, aniline monomer, colloid-forming polymeric acid, and oxidizing agent, in any order, provided that at least a portion of the colloid-forming polymeric acid is present when
10 at least one of the aniline monomer and the oxidizing agent is added.

 In one embodiment, the method of making the aqueous dispersion of at least one polyaniline and at least one colloid-forming polymeric acid includes:

- 15 (a) providing an aqueous dispersion of at least one colloid-forming polymeric acid;
- (b) combining at least one oxidizing agent with the dispersion of step (a); and
- (c) combining at least one aniline monomer with the dispersion of step (b).

20 In another embodiment, the aniline monomer is combined to the aqueous dispersion of the colloid-forming polymeric acid prior to adding the oxidizing agent. Step (b) above, which is combining the oxidizing agent, is then carried out.

 In another embodiment, a mixture of water and the aniline
25 monomer is formed, in a concentration typically in the range of about 0.5% by weight to about 2.0% by weight aniline. This aniline mixture is added to the aqueous dispersion of the colloid-forming polymeric acid, and then combined with the oxidizing agent is carried out.

 In another embodiment, the aqueous polymerization dispersion
30 may include a polymerization catalyst, such as ferric sulfate, ferric chloride, and the like, which has a higher oxidizing potential than ammonium persulfate, or the like. The catalyst is added before the last step. In another embodiment, a catalyst is added together with an oxidizing agent.

35 In one embodiment, the polymerization is carried out in the presence of co-dispersing liquids which are miscible with water. As used herein, the term "co-dispersing liquid" refers to a substance which is liquid at room temperature and is miscible with water. As used herein, the term

"miscible" means that the co-dispersing liquid is capable of being mixed with water (at concentrations set forth herein for each particular co-dispersing liquid) to form a substantially homogeneous solution.

Examples of suitable co-dispersing liquids include, but are not
5 limited to ethers, alcohols, alcohol ethers, cyclic ethers, ketones, nitriles, sulfoxides, amides, and combinations thereof. In one embodiment, the co-dispersing liquid is an alcohol. In one embodiment, the co-dispersing liquid is selected from n-propanol, isopropanol, t-butanol, methanol, dimethylacetamide, dimethylformamide, N-methylpyrrolidone, and
10 mixtures thereof. In one embodiment, the amount of co-dispersing liquid should be less than about 60% by volume. In one embodiment, the amount of co-dispersing liquid is between about 20 and 50% by volume. The use of a co-dispersing liquid in the polymerization significantly reduces particle size and improves filterability of the dispersions. In
15 addition, buffer materials obtained by this process show an increased viscosity and films prepared from these dispersions are of high quality.

The co-dispersing liquid can be added to the reaction mixture at any point in the process prior to the addition of either the oxidizing agent or the aniline monomer, whichever is added last. In one embodiment, the
20 co-dispersing liquid is added before both the aniline monomer and the colloid-forming polymeric acid, and the oxidizing agent is added last. In one embodiment the co-dispersing liquid is added prior to the addition of the aniline monomer and the oxidizing agent is added last.

In one embodiment, the polymerization is carried out in the
25 presence of a co-acid. The co-acid can be an inorganic acid, such as HCl, sulfuric acid, and the like, or an organic acid, such as acetic acid, para-toluenesulfonic acid, dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, trifluoromethanesulfonic acid, camphorsulfonic acid, and the like. Alternatively, the acid can be a water soluble polymeric acid such as
30 poly(styrenesulfonic acid), poly(2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid, or the like, or a second colloid-forming acid, as described above. Combinations of acids can be used.

The co-acid can be added to the reaction mixture at any point in the process prior to the addition of either the oxidizing agent or the aniline
35 monomer, whichever is added last. In one embodiment, the co-acid is added before both the aniline monomer and the colloid-forming polymeric acid, and the oxidizing agent is added last. In one embodiment the co-acid is added prior to the addition of the aniline monomer, followed by the

addition of the colloid-forming polymeric acid, and the oxidizing agent is added last.

In one embodiment, the polymerization is carried out in the presence of both a co-dispersing liquid and a co-acid. In one embodiment, compositions are provided comprising at least one polyaniline that was polymerized in the presence of FSA, an alcohol co-dispersing agent, and a co-acid. Electronic devices comprising at least one buffer layer made from the composition show high efficiencies, low operating voltages, low leakage currents and long lifetimes.

In one method of making the aqueous dispersion of at least one polyaniline and at least one colloid-forming polymeric acid, the molar ratio of oxidizing agent to aniline monomer is generally in the range of 0.1 to 2.0; and in one embodiment is 0.4 to 1.5. The molar ratio of colloid-forming polymeric acid to aniline monomer is generally in the range of 0.2 to 5. The overall solid content is generally in the range of about 1.0% to 6% in weight percentage; and in one embodiment of about 2% to 4.5%. The reaction temperature is generally in the range of about 4°C to 40°C; in one embodiment about 20°C to 35°C. The molar ratio of optional co-acid to aniline monomer is about 0.05 to 4. The addition time of the oxidizing agent influences particle size and viscosity. Thus, the particle size can be reduced by slowing down the addition speed. In parallel, the viscosity is increased by slowing down the addition speed. The reaction time is generally in the range of about 1 to about 30 hours.

In one embodiment, the aqueous dispersions of polyaniline and polymeric acid colloids have a very low pH. In one embodiment, the pH is adjusted to be between about 1 to about 8. In one embodiment, the pH is adjusted to have a pH which is approximately neutral. It has been found that the pH can be adjusted using known techniques, for example, ion exchange or by titration with an aqueous basic solution. In one embodiment, stable dispersions of polyaniline and fluorinated polymeric sulfonic acid colloids with a pH up to 7-8 have been formed. Aqueous dispersions of polyaniline and other colloid-forming polymeric acids can be similarly treated to adjust the pH.

In one embodiment, after completion of the polymerization reaction, the aqueous dispersion is contacted with at least one ion exchange resin under conditions suitable to remove decomposed species, side reaction products, and unreacted monomers, and to adjust pH, thus producing a stable, aqueous dispersion with a desired pH. In one embodiment, the

aqueous dispersion is contacted with a first ion exchange resin and a second ion exchange resin, in any order. The aqueous dispersion can be treated with both the first and second ion exchange resins simultaneously, or it can be treated sequentially with one and then the other.

5 Ion exchange is a reversible chemical reaction wherein an ion in a fluid medium (such as an aqueous dispersion) is exchanged for a similarly charged ion attached to an immobile solid particle that is insoluble in the fluid medium. The term "ion exchange resin" is used herein to refer to all such substances. The resin is rendered insoluble due to the crosslinked
10 nature of the polymeric support to which the ion exchanging groups are attached. Ion exchange resins are classified as cation exchangers or anion exchangers. Cation exchangers have positively charged mobile ions available for exchange, typically protons or metal ions such as sodium ions. Anion exchangers have exchangeable ions which are
15 negatively charged, typically hydroxide ions.

 In one embodiment, the first ion exchange resin is a cation, acid exchange resin which can be in protonic or metal ion, typically sodium ion, form. The second ion exchange resin is a basic, anion exchange resin. Both acidic, cation including proton exchange resins and basic, anion
20 exchange resins are contemplated for use in the practice of the invention. In one embodiment, the acidic, cation exchange resin is an inorganic acid, cation exchange resin, such as a sulfonic acid cation exchange resin. Sulfonic acid cation exchange resins contemplated for use in the practice of the new composition include, for example, sulfonated styrene-
25 divinylbenzene copolymers, sulfonated crosslinked styrene polymers, phenol-formaldehyde-sulfonic acid resins, benzene-formaldehyde-sulfonic acid resins, and mixtures thereof. In another embodiment, the acidic, cation exchange resin is an organic acid, cation exchange resin, such as carboxylic acid, acrylic or phosphorous cation exchange resin. In addition,
30 mixtures of different cation exchange resins can be used.

 In another embodiment, the basic, anionic exchange resin is a tertiary amine anion exchange resin. Tertiary amine anion exchange resins contemplated for use in the practice of the new composition include, for example, tertiary-aminated styrene-divinylbenzene copolymers,
35 tertiary-aminated crosslinked styrene polymers, tertiary-aminated phenol-formaldehyde resins, tertiary-aminated benzene-formaldehyde resins, and mixtures thereof. In a further embodiment, the basic, anionic exchange

resin is a quaternary amine anion exchange resin, or mixtures of these and other exchange resins.

5 The first and second ion exchange resins may contact the aqueous dispersion either simultaneously, or consecutively. For example, in one embodiment both resins are added simultaneously to an aqueous dispersion of an electrically conducting polymer, and allowed to remain in contact with the dispersion for at least about 1 hour, e.g., about 2 hours to about 20 hours. The ion exchange resins can then be removed from the dispersion by filtration. The size of the filter is chosen so that the relatively
10 large ion exchange resin particles will be removed while the smaller dispersion particles will pass through. Without wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that the ion exchange resins quench polymerization and effectively remove ionic and non-ionic impurities and most of unreacted monomer from the aqueous dispersion. Moreover, the basic,
15 anion exchange and/or acidic, cation exchange resins renders the acidic sites more basic, resulting in increased pH of the dispersion. In one embodiment, about one to five grams of ion exchange resin is used per gram of polyaniline/polymeric acid colloid.

20 In one embodiment, the basic ion exchange resin can be used to adjust the pH to the desired level. In other embodiments, the pH can be further adjusted with an aqueous basic solution such as a solution of sodium hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide,, or the like.

25 In one embodiment, a reaction vessel is charged first with a mixture of water, alcohol co-dispersing liquid, and inorganic co-acid. To this is added, in order, an aniline monomer, and an aqueous dispersion of fluorinated polymeric sulfonic acid colloids, and an oxidizing agent. The oxidizing agent is added slowly and dropwise to prevent the formation of localized areas of high ion concentration which can destabilize the acid colloids. The mixture is stirred and the reaction is then allowed to proceed
30 at a controlled temperature. When polymerization is completed, the reaction mixture is treated with a strong acid cation resin, stirred and filtered; and then treated with a base anion exchange resin, stirred and filtered. Alternative orders of addition can be used, as discussed above.

35 In another embodiment, more conductive dispersions are formed by the addition of highly conductive additives to the aqueous dispersions of polyaniline and the colloid-forming polymeric acid. Because dispersions with relatively high pH can be formed, the conductive additives, especially metal additives, are not attacked by the acid in the dispersion. In one

embodiment, low weight percentage of highly conductive additives is added until the percolation threshold is reached. Examples of suitable conductive additives include, but are not limited to other conductive polymers, metal particles and nanoparticles, metal nanowires, carbon nanotubes, carbon nanoparticles, graphitized carbon nano-fibers or particles, carbon particles, conductive polymers and combinations thereof. A dispersing agent may be included to facilitate dispersing of the conductive additives.

In one embodiment, the new compositions are deposited to form electrically conductive or semiconductive layers which are used alone or in combination with other electroactive materials as electrodes, electroactive elements, photoactive elements, or bioactive elements. As used herein, the terms "electroactive element", "photoactive element" and "bioactive element" refer to elements which exhibit the named activity in response to a stimulus, such as an electromagnetic field, an electrical potential, solar energy radiation, and a biostimulation field.

In one embodiment, the new compositions are deposited to form buffer layers in an electronic device. The term "buffer layer" as used herein, is intended to mean an electrically conductive or semiconductive layer which can be used between an anode and an active organic material. A buffer layer is believed to accomplish one or more function in an organic electronic device, including, but not limited to planarization of the underlying layer, hole transport, hole injection, scavenging of impurities, such as oxygen and metal ions, among other aspects to facilitate or to improve the performance of an organic electronic device.

In another embodiment of the invention, there are provided buffer layers deposited from aqueous dispersions comprising polymeric aniline and colloid-forming polymeric acids. In one embodiment, the buffer layers are deposited from aqueous dispersions comprising colloid-forming polymeric sulfonic acid. In one embodiment, the buffer layer is deposited from an aqueous dispersion containing polyaniline and fluorinated polymeric acid colloids. In another embodiment, the fluorinated polymeric acid colloids are fluorinated polymeric sulfonic acid colloids. In still another embodiment, the buffer layer is deposited from an aqueous dispersion containing polyaniline and perfluoroethylenesulfonic acid colloids.

The dried films of polyaniline and polymeric acid colloids, such as fluorinated polymeric sulfonic acid colloids, are generally not redispersible

in water. Thus the buffer layer can be applied as multiple thin layers. In addition, the buffer layer can be overcoated with a layer of different water-soluble or water-dispersible material without being significantly damaged and/or adversely affecting device performance.

5 In another embodiment, there are provided buffer layers deposited from aqueous dispersions comprising at least one polymeric aniline and at least one colloid-forming polymeric acids blended with other water soluble or dispersible materials. Depending on the final application of the inventive composition, examples of types of additional materials which can
10 be added include, but are not limited to, polymers, dyes, coating aids, carbon nanotubes, graphitized carbon nano-fibers and particles, carbon nano-metal nanowires and nanoparticles, organic and inorganic conductive inks and pastes, charge transport materials, piezoelectric, pyroelectric, or ferroelectric oxide nano-particles or polymers,
15 photoconductive oxide nanoparticles or polymers, dispersing agents, crosslinking agents, and combinations thereof. The additional materials can be simple molecules or polymers. Examples of suitable other water soluble or dispersible polymers include, but are not limited to, polyacrylamide, polyvinylalcohol, poly(2-vinylpyridine), poly(vinylacetate),
20 poly(vinylmethylether), poly(vinylpyrrolidone), poly(vinylbutyral), poly(styrenesulfonic acid), colloid-forming polymeric acids, and conductive polymers such as polythiophenes, polyanilines, polyamines, polypyrroles, polyacetylenes, and combinations thereof.

In another embodiment, there are provided electronic devices
25 comprising at least one electrically conductive or semiconductive layer made from the new composition. Organic electronic devices that may benefit from having one or more layers comprising the composition of at least one polythiophene having Formula I(a) or Formula I(b), and at least one colloid-forming polymeric acids and include, but are not limited to, (1)
30 devices that convert electrical energy into radiation (e.g., a light-emitting diode, light emitting diode display, or diode laser), (2) devices that detect signals through electronics processes (e.g., photodetectors (e.g., photoconductive cells, photoresistors, photoswitches, phototransistors, phototubes), IR detectors), (3) devices that convert radiation into electrical
35 energy, (e.g., a photovoltaic device or solar cell), and (4) devices that include one or more electronic components that include one or more organic semi-conductor layers (e.g., a transistor or diode). Other uses for the new compositions include coating materials for memory storage

devices, antistatic films, biosensors, electrochromic devices, solid electrolyte capacitors, energy storage devices such as a rechargeable battery, and electromagnetic shielding applications.

In one embodiment, the organic electronic device comprises an electroactive layer positioned between two electrical contact layers, wherein at least one of the layers of the device includes the new buffer layer. One embodiment is illustrated in one type of OLED device, as shown in FIG. 1, which is a device that has anode layer 110, a buffer layer 120, an electroluminescent layer 130, and a cathode layer 150. Adjacent to the cathode layer 150 is an optional electron-injection/transport layer 140. Between the buffer layer 120 and the cathode layer 150 (or optional electron injection/transport layer 140) is the electroluminescent layer 130.

The device may include a support or substrate (not shown) that can be adjacent to the anode layer 110 or the cathode layer 150. Most frequently, the support is adjacent the anode layer 110. The support can be flexible or rigid, organic or inorganic. Generally, glass or flexible organic films are used as a support. The anode layer 110 is an electrode that is more efficient for injecting holes compared to the cathode layer 150. The anode can include materials containing a metal, mixed metal, alloy, metal oxide or mixed oxide. Suitable materials include the mixed oxides of the Group 2 elements (i.e., Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra), the Group 11 elements, the elements in Groups 4, 5, and 6, and the Group 8-10 transition elements. If the anode layer 110 is to be light transmitting, mixed oxides of Groups 12, 13 and 14 elements, such as indium-tin-oxide, may be used. As used herein, the phrase "mixed oxide" refers to oxides having two or more different cations selected from the Group 2 elements or the Groups 12, 13, or 14 elements. Some non-limiting, specific examples of materials for anode layer 110 include, but are not limited to, indium-tin-oxide ("ITO"), aluminum-tin-oxide, gold, silver, copper, and nickel. The anode may also comprise an organic material such as polyaniline, polythiophene, or polypyrrole. The IUPAC number system is used throughout, where the groups from the Periodic Table are numbered from left to right as 1-18 (CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 81st Edition, 2000).

The anode layer 110 may be formed by a chemical or physical vapor deposition process or spin-coating process. Chemical vapor deposition may be performed as a plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition ("PECVD") or metal organic chemical vapor deposition

("MOCVD"). Physical vapor deposition can include all forms of sputtering, including ion beam sputtering, as well as e-beam evaporation and resistance evaporation. Specific forms of physical vapor deposition include rf magnetron sputtering and inductively-coupled plasma physical vapor deposition ("IMP-PVD"). These deposition techniques are well known within the semiconductor fabrication arts.

The anode layer 110 may be patterned during a lithographic operation. The pattern may vary as desired. The layers can be formed in a pattern by, for example, positioning a patterned mask or resist on the first flexible composite barrier structure prior to applying the first electrical contact layer material. Alternatively, the layers can be applied as an overall layer (also called blanket deposit) and subsequently patterned using, for example, a patterned resist layer and wet chemical or dry etching techniques. Other processes for patterning that are well known in the art can also be used. When the electronic devices are located within an array, the anode layer 110 typically is formed into substantially parallel strips having lengths that extend in substantially the same direction.

The buffer layer 120 can be deposited onto substrates using any technique well-known to those skilled in the art. The electroluminescent (EL) layer 130 may typically be any organic EL material, including, but not limited to, fluorescent dyes, fluorescent and phosphorescent metal complexes, conjugated polymers, and mixtures thereof. Examples of fluorescent dyes include, but are not limited to, pyrene, perylene, rubrene, derivatives thereof, and mixtures thereof. Examples of metal complexes include, but are not limited to, metal chelated oxinoid compounds, such as tris(8-hydroxyquinolato)aluminum (Alq3); cyclometalated iridium and platinum electroluminescent compounds, such as complexes of Iridium with phenylpyridine, phenylquinoline, or phenylpyrimidine ligands as disclosed in Petrov et al., Published PCT Application WO 02/02714, and organometallic complexes described in, for example, published applications US 2001/0019782, EP 1191612, WO 02/15645, and EP 1191614; and mixtures thereof. Electroluminescent emissive layers comprising a charge carrying host material and a metal complex have been described by Thompson et al., in U.S. Patent 6,303,238, and by Burrows and Thompson in published PCT applications WO 00/70655 and WO 01/41512. Examples of conjugated polymers include, but are not limited to poly(phenylenevinylenes), polyfluorenes, poly(spirobifluorenes),

polythiophenes, poly(p-phenylenes), copolymers thereof, and mixtures thereof.

The particular material chosen may depend on the specific application, potentials used during operation, or other factors. The EL layer 130 containing the electroluminescent organic material can be applied using any number of techniques including vapor deposition, solution processing techniques or thermal transfer. In another embodiment, an EL polymer precursor can be applied and then converted to the polymer, typically by heat or other source of external energy (e.g., visible light or UV radiation).

Optional layer 140 can function both to facilitate electron injection/transport, and can also serve as a confinement layer to prevent quenching reactions at layer interfaces. More specifically, layer 140 may promote electron mobility and reduce the likelihood of a quenching reaction if layers 130 and 150 would otherwise be in direct contact. Examples of materials for optional layer 140 include, but are not limited to, metal-chelated oxinoid compounds (e.g., Alq₃ or the like); phenanthroline-based compounds (e.g., 2,9-dimethyl-4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline ("DDPA"), 4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline ("DPA"), or the like); azole compounds (e.g., 2-(4-biphenyl)-5-(4-t-butylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole ("PBD" or the like), 3-(4-biphenyl)-4-phenyl-5-(4-t-butylphenyl)-1,2,4-triazole ("TAZ" or the like); other similar compounds; or any one or more combinations thereof. Alternatively, optional layer 140 may be inorganic and comprise BaO, LiF, Li₂O, or the like.

The cathode layer 150 is an electrode that is particularly efficient for injecting electrons or negative charge carriers. The cathode layer 150 can be any metal or nonmetal having a lower work function than the first electrical contact layer (in this case, the anode layer 110). As used herein, the term "lower work function" is intended to mean a material having a work function no greater than about 4.4 eV. As used herein, "higher work function" is intended to mean a material having a work function of at least approximately 4.4 eV.

Materials for the cathode layer can be selected from alkali metals of Group 1 (e.g., Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs.), the Group 2 metals (e.g., Mg, Ca, Ba, or the like), the Group 12 metals, the lanthanides (e.g., Ce, Sm, Eu, or the like), and the actinides (e.g., Th, U, or the like). Materials such as aluminum, indium, yttrium, and combinations thereof, may also be used. Specific non-limiting examples of materials for the cathode layer 150

include, but are not limited to, barium, lithium, cerium, cesium, europium, rubidium, yttrium, magnesium, samarium, and alloys and combinations thereof.

5 The cathode layer 150 is usually formed by a chemical or physical vapor deposition process. In general, the cathode layer will be patterned, as discussed above in reference to the anode layer 110. If the device lies within an array, the cathode layer 150 may be patterned into substantially parallel strips, where the lengths of the cathode layer strips extend in substantially the same direction and substantially perpendicular to the
10 lengths of the anode layer strips. Electronic elements called pixels are formed at the cross points (where an anode layer strip intersects a cathode layer strip when the array is seen from a plan or top view).

In other embodiments, additional layer(s) may be present within organic electronic devices. For example, a layer (not shown) between the
15 buffer layer 120 and the EL layer 130 may facilitate positive charge transport, band-gap matching of the layers, function as a protective layer, or the like. Similarly, additional layers (not shown) between the EL layer 130 and the cathode layer 150 may facilitate negative charge transport, band-gap matching between the layers, function as a protective layer, or
20 the like. Layers that are known in the art can be used. In addition, any of the above-described layers can be made of two or more layers. Alternatively, some or all of inorganic anode layer 110, the buffer layer 120, the EL layer 130, and cathode layer 150, may be surface treated to increase charge carrier transport efficiency. The choice of materials for
25 each of the component layers may be determined by balancing the goals of providing a device with high device efficiency with the cost of manufacturing, manufacturing complexities, or potentially other factors.

The different layers may have any suitable thickness. In one embodiment, inorganic anode layer 110 is usually no greater than
30 approximately 500 nm, for example, approximately 10-200 nm; buffer layer 120, is usually no greater than approximately 250 nm, for example, approximately 50-200 nm; EL layer 130, is usually no greater than approximately 100 nm, for example, approximately 50-80 nm; optional layer 140 is usually no greater than approximately 100 nm, for example,
35 approximately 20-80 nm; and cathode layer 150 is usually no greater than approximately 100 nm, for example, approximately 1-50 nm. If the anode layer 110 or the cathode layer 150 needs to transmit at least some light, the thickness of such layer may not exceed approximately 100 nm.

Depending upon the application of the electronic device, the EL layer 130 can be a light-emitting layer that is activated by signal (such as in a light-emitting diode) or a layer of material that responds to radiant energy and generates a signal with or without an applied potential (such as detectors or voltaic cells). After reading this specification, skilled artisans will be capable of selecting material(s) that are suitable for their particular applications. The light-emitting materials may be dispersed in a matrix of another material, with or without additives, or form a layer alone. The EL layer 130 generally has a thickness in the range of approximately 50-500 nm. In one embodiment, the EL layer 130 has a thickness less than approximately 200 nm.

In organic light emitting diodes (OLEDs), electrons and holes, injected from the cathode 150 and anode 110 layers, respectively, into the EL layer 130, form negative and positively charged polarons in the polymer. These polarons migrate under the influence of the applied electric field, forming a polaron exciton with an oppositely charged species and subsequently undergoing radiative recombination. A sufficient potential difference between the anode and cathode, usually less than approximately 12 volts, and in many instances no greater than approximately 5 volts, may be applied to the device. The actual potential difference may depend on the use of the device in a larger electronic component. In many embodiments, the anode layer 110 is biased to a positive voltage and the cathode layer 150 is at substantially ground potential or zero volts during the operation of the electronic device. A battery or other power source(s) may be electrically connected to the electronic device as part of a circuit but is not illustrated in FIG. 1.

In one embodiment, OLEDs comprising a buffer layer deposited from aqueous dispersions comprising at least one polymeric aniline and at least one colloid-forming polymeric acids have been found to have improved lifetimes. The buffer layer may be deposited from an aqueous dispersion of polyaniline and fluorinated polymeric sulfonic acid colloids; and in one embodiment the aqueous dispersion is one in which the pH has been adjusted to above about 3.5.

In one embodiment, a pH neutral composition is used. In one OLED embodiment, the pH is adjusted so as to reduce etching of the ITO layer during device fabrication and hence much lower concentration of In and Sn ions diffusing into the polymer layers of the OLED. Since In and Sn ions are suspected to contribute to reduced operating lifetime this is a

significant benefit. The lower acidity also reduces corrosion of the metal components of the display (e.g. electrical contact pads) during fabrication and over the long-term storage. PANI/PSSA residues will interact with residual moisture to release acid into the displays with resulting slow corrosion.

In one embodiment, the buffer layers comprising the new composition have lower moisture uptake and thus less water is included in the device fabrication process. This lower moisture level can also result in better operating lifetime for the device and reduced corrosion.

Equipment used to dispense the acidic PANI/PSSA needs to be specially designed to handle the strong acidity of PANI/PSSA. For example, a chrome-plated slot-die coating-head used to coat the PANI/PSSA onto ITO substrates was found to be corroding due to the acidity of the PANI/PSSA. This rendered the head unusable since the coated film became contaminated with particles of chrome. Also, certain ink-jet print heads are of interest for the fabrication of OLED displays. They are used for dispensing both the buffer layer and the light-emitting polymer layer in precise locations on the display. These print-heads contain nickel mesh filters as an internal trap for particles in the ink. These nickel filters are decomposed by the acidic PANI/PSSA and rendered unusable. Neither of these corrosion problems will occur with the aqueous PANI dispersions of the new composition in which the acidity has been lowered.

Furthermore, certain light-emitting polymers are found to be sensitive to acidic conditions, and their light-emitting capability is degraded if they are in contact with an acidic buffer layer. It is advantageous to use the aqueous PANI dispersions of the new composition to form the buffer layer because of the lower acidity or neutrality.

The fabrication of full-color or area-color displays using two or more different light-emitting materials becomes complicated if each light-emitting material requires a different cathode material to optimize its performance. Display devices are made up of a multiplicity of pixels which emit light. In multicolor devices there are at least two different types of pixels (sometimes referred to as sub-pixels) emitting light of different colors. The sub-pixels are constructed with different light-emitting materials. It is very desirable to have a single cathode material that gives good device performance with all of the light emitters. This minimizes the complexity of the device fabrication. It is foreseen that a common cathode can be used

in multicolor devices where the buffer layer is made from the aqueous PANI dispersions of the new composition while maintaining good device performance for each of the colors. The cathode can be made from any of the materials discussed above; and may be barium, overcoated with a more inert metal such as aluminum.

Other organic electronic devices that may benefit from having one or more layers comprising the aqueous dispersion of polyaniline and at least one colloid-forming polymeric acids include (1) devices that convert electrical energy into radiation (e.g., a light-emitting diode, light emitting diode display, or diode laser), (2) devices that detect signals through electronics processes (e.g., photodetectors (e.g., photoconductive cells, photoresistors, photoswitches, phototransistors, phototubes), IR detectors), (3) devices that convert radiation into electrical energy, (e.g., a photovoltaic device or solar cell), and (4) devices that include one or more electronic components that include one or more organic semi-conductor layers (e.g., a transistor or diode). Additional devices include coating materials for memory storage devices, antistatic films, biosensors, electrochromic displays, solid electrolyte capacitors, energy storage devices such as rechargeable battery, and electromagnetic shielding applications.

The layer in an organic electronic device comprising the new composition may further be overcoated with a layer of conductive polymer applied from aqueous solution or solvent. The conductive polymer can facilitate charge transfer and also improve coatability. Examples of suitable conductive polymers include, but are not limited to, polyanilines, polythiophenes, polythiophene- polymeric-acid-colloids such as those disclosed in co-pending application Ser. No. 101669494, or polythiophene/polystyrenesulfonic acid, polypyrroles, polyacetylenes, and combinations thereof.

The composition comprising such a layer may further comprise conductive polymers, dyes, carbon nanotubes, carbon fibers, carbon particles, metal particles, metal nanoparticles, metal nanotubes, graphite fibers, graphite particles, coating aids, organic and inorganic inks and pastes, charge transport materials, semiconductive or insulating inorganic oxide particles, piezoelectric, pyroelectric, or ferroelectric oxide nanoparticles or polymers, photoconductive oxide nanoparticles or polymers, dispersing agents, crosslinking agents, and combinations thereof. These materials may be added to the composition either before or after

polymerization and/or before or after treatment with at least one ion-exchange resin.

5 In yet another embodiment of the invention, there are provided thin film field effect transistors comprising electrodes comprising at least one polyaniline and at least one colloid-forming polymeric sulfonic acids. For use as electrodes in thin film field effect transistors, the conducting polymers and the liquids for dispersing or dissolving the conducting polymers must be compatible with the semiconducting polymers and the solvents for the semiconducting polymers to avoid re-dissolution of either
10 conducting polymers or semiconducting polymers. Thin film field effect transistor electrodes fabricated from conducting polymers should have a conductivity greater than 10 S/cm. However, electrically conducting polymers made with water soluble polymeric acids only provide conductivity in the range of $\sim 10^{-3}$ S/cm or lower. Thus, in one
15 embodiment, the electrodes comprise polyaniline and fluorinated colloid-forming polymeric sulfonic acids in combination with electrical conductivity enhancers such as metal nanowires, carbon nanotubes, or the like. Invention compositions may be used in thin film field effect transistors as gate electrodes, drain electrodes, or source electrodes.

20 Another illustration of the present invention is the thin film field effect transistors, as shown in FIG. 2. In this illustration, a dielectric polymer or dielectric oxide thin film 210 has a gate electrode 220 on one side and drain and source electrodes, 230 and 240, respectively, on the other side. Between the drain and source electrode, an organic
25 semiconducting film 250 is deposited. Invention aqueous dispersions containing metal nanowires or carbon nanotubes are ideal for the applications of gate, drain and source electrodes because of their compatibility with organic based dielectric polymers and semiconducting polymers in solution thin film deposition. Since the new composition
30 conducting compositions, e.g., PANI and colloidal perfluoroethylene sulfonic acid, exist as a colloidal dispersion, less weight percentage of the conductive fillers is required (relative to compositions containing water soluble polymeric sulfonic acids) to reach percolation threshold for high electrical conductivity.

35 In another embodiment, there are provided field effect resistance devices comprising one layer comprising at least one polyaniline and at least one colloid-forming polymeric sulfonic acid. The field effect resistance devices undergo reversible change of resistance in the

conducting polymer films when subjected to a pulse of gate voltage as illustrated in pages 339-343, No. 2, 2002, Current Applied Physics.

In another embodiment, there are provided electrochromic displays comprising at least one layer comprising at least one polythiophene having
5 Formula I(a) or Formula I(b) and at least one colloid-forming polymeric sulfonic acids. Electrochromic displays utilize change of color when thin film of the material is subjected to electrical potential. In one embodiment electrically conductive polythiophene/polymeric acid colloids of the new composition are superior materials for this application because of the high
10 pH of the dispersion, and the low moisture uptake and water non-dispersibility of dried solid films made from the dispersions.

In yet another embodiment, there are provided memory storage devices comprising silicon chips top-coated with a composition comprising at least one polythiophene having Formula I(a) or Formula I(b) and at least
15 one colloid-forming polymeric sulfonic acids. For example, a write-once-read-many-times (WORM) memory is known in the arts (Nature, Page 166 to 169, vol. 426, 2003). When information is recorded, higher voltages at certain points in the circuit grids of silicon chips destroys the polythiophene at those points to create "zero" bit data. The polythiophene at the
20 untouched points remains electrically conductive and becomes "1" bit data.

In another embodiment, the aqueous dispersions of polyanilines and colloid forming polymeric acids are used to form coatings for, but not limited to, biosensor, electrochromic, anti-static, solid electrolyte capacitors,
25 or electromagnetic shielding applications.

In still another embodiment of the invention, there are provided methods for producing, aqueous dispersions of polyaniline comprising polymerizing aniline monomers in the presence of polymeric acid colloids. In another embodiment, the colloid-forming polymeric acid is carboxylic
30 acid, acrylic acid, sulfonic acid, phosphoric acid, phosphonic acid, or the like, or combination of above. In one embodiment of the new, method the polyaniline is unsubstituted polyaniline and the colloid-forming polymeric acid is fluorinated. In another embodiment of the new method, the polyaniline is unsubstituted polyaniline and the colloid-forming polymeric
35 acid is perfluorinated. In still another embodiment, the colloid-forming acid is polyethylenesulfonic acid. In still another embodiment, the polyethylenesulfonic acid is perfluorinated. The polymerization is carried out in the presence of water. In still another embodiment, the

perfluoroethylenesulfonic acid containing polymerization is carried out with an additional acid as set forth above. The resulting reaction mixture can be treated with ion exchange resins to remove reaction byproducts and attainment of a desired pH aqueous dispersion. In another embodiment, the pH can be further adjusted with ion exchangers or a basic aqueous solution.

In one embodiment, the aniline monomers are combined with the aqueous reaction mixture comprising colloid-forming polymeric acid particles, the oxidizing agent and optionally the catalyst dispersed therein by dispensing the aniline monomer in a controlled rate of addition while continuously mixing the reaction mixture to form a homogeneous reaction mixture.

In one embodiment, the aniline and oxidation agent are dispensed separately in a controlled rate of addition to the aqueous dispersion comprising colloid polymeric acid comprising optionally the catalyst.

In one embodiment, the controlled rate of addition of aniline monomer is determined in view of the quantity of materials used with the goal of controlling the rate of monomer addition from the dispensing mechanism to ensure immediate dissolution in the reaction mixture. With the controlled addition, the polymerization and oxidation chemistry take place in an even and uniform manner. Examples of the dispensing mechanism include, but are not limited to, use of tubing, syringes, pipettes, nozzle guns, sprayers, hoses, pipes and the like. In one embodiment, a perforated end, such as fritted-glass plate, or small diameter tubing attached to the equipment described above is used for creating a homogeneous reaction mixture.

In one embodiment, the oxidation agent and the aniline monomer is added separately to the reaction mixture at the same or different controlled rates of addition to achieve the final desired quantity of oxidizing agent so as to consume the monomer at a controlled rate of polymerization.

The rate of addition depends upon the size of the reaction, the speed at which the solution is stirred and the geometry of the dispensing end of the dispensing mechanism orifice. The dispensing end of the dispensing mechanism can be submerged or above the reaction mixture containing the aqueous colloid-forming polymeric acid.

In one embodiment, at least one co-dispersing liquid is added to the reaction mixture prior to termination of the polymerization of the aniline monomers.

The new composition will now be described in greater detail by reference to the following non-limiting examples.

EXAMPLES

Comparative Example 1

5 This comparative example illustrates high moisture uptake, and re-dispersibility of dried solids prepared from D 005 W OLD of Ormecon Company. It also illustrates acidity of the water in contact with the dried films.

 D 1005 W LED purchased from Ormecon Chemie GmbH and Co. KG (Ammersbeck, Germany) is aqueous polyaniline dispersion. The polyaniline polymer was produced from the polymerization of aniline and a water soluble poly(styrenesulfonic acid). About 15 ml of the aqueous dispersion was dried with a flowing stream of nitrogen. 0.05 g of the dried polymer films was mixed with 0.45 g deionized water having a pH of 7.

10 The pH was measured with a piece of Color pHast.[®] indicator strip (EM Science, pH 0-14 range, Cat # 9590). The color of the wet strip was compared with the color chart for reading of pH. As soon as the polymer films were in contact with the de-ionized water, the water turned dark green and soon later dispersed completely in the water. PH of the water

15 was about 1, which is very acidic. The dried film also picked up about 24% moisture at ambient conditions (~25°C/50% RH). This example illustrates that polyaniline made with a water soluble polymeric acid disperses readily in water forming a low pH of dispersion. It also picks up a substantial amount of moisture. All the results show that the acid is very

20 mobile and has high propensity of migrating into adjacent polymer layers, such as light polymer layer, to damage their function.

Comparative Example 2

 This comparative example illustrates re-dispersibility of dried solids prepared from an aqueous PAni/PAAMPSA dispersion in which the

30 dispersed polyaniline is made with aniline and a water soluble PAAMSA. It also illustrates acidity of the aqueous dispersion.

 60.65 g (43.90 mmoles of acid monomer units) aqueous PAAMPSA solution (Aldrich, Cat # 19,197-3, lot # 07623EO, $M_w \sim 2$ million, 15% solid in water) was introduced into a jacketed 500 ml three-necked flask,

35 followed by 335.07 g de-ionized water. The flask was equipped with a stirring paddle powered by an air-driven overhead stirrer and a small tube for adding ammonium persulfate. The small tube was placed inside a glass pipette with the tip removed and the pipette was inserted through a

29 size septa so that the end of the tube extended out of the pipette approximately ½" above the reaction mixture. A thermocouple with an inlet for monitoring the temperature of the polymerization liquid in the jacketed flask was used to keep circulation of the fluid at 22 °C. After stirring of the PAAMPSA/water mixture commenced, freshly distilled aniline (4.0 mL, 43.9 mmol) was added to the flask via a transfer pipette. The mixture was allowed to mix with stirring for approximately one hour. While stirring continued, ammonium persulfate (4.01 g, 17.572 mmol, 99.999+% pure from Aldrich) was massed into a scintillation vial, and the mass was mixed with 16.38 g de-ionized water. This mixture was placed in a Norm-Ject 30 ml syringe, which was connected to the tube in the flask using a 17-gauge syringe needle. The syringe was connected to a Harvard Apparatus 44 Syringe Pump programmed to add the ammonium persulfate (APS) over 30 minutes. During the addition of APS, temperature of the mixture was about 23 °C. The reaction mixture turned blue one minute after addition of APS began and started to darken. After addition of the APS solution was completed, the reaction was allowed to proceed for 24 hours with constant stirring.

After 24 hours, the reaction mixture was poured into a 4 L plastic Nalgen® beaker, agitation from the overhead stirrer was started, and acetone (2000 L) was poured into the 4 L beaker. Stirring of the acetone mixture continued for 30 minutes. Once stirring was stopped, the mixture was allowed to settle into two layers. Most of the reddish-yellow liquid phase was decanted, leaving behind a tarry solid product, which was then transferred to an Erlenmeyer flask. The flask was positioned in such a way that the stirring blade could be used for agitation. Another 430 ml of fresh acetone was quickly added to the beaker. This was allowed to stir for 15 minutes. This produced slurry, which was allowed to stand for about 30 minutes before being suctioned filtered through a Buchner funnel equipped with one piece of Whatman #54 filter paper. The mother liquid was clear and colorless. Another 430 ml of fresh acetone was quickly added to the product. This was allowed to stir for approximately 90 minutes. This slurry was allowed to stand for about four hours before being suction-filtered through a Buckner funnel equipped with one piece of Whitman #54 filter paper. while a greenish solid product collected on the filter paper. The filtrate had a very light green color associated with it. The filtered cake had fine particles, but a few large size particles. The

funnel and its contents were placed into a vacuum oven (~20 inch mercury, ambient temperature) for about two days. Yield was 11.93 g.

0.31 g of the PAni/PAAMPSA powder made above was mixed with 20.38 g deionized water. The polymer powder dispersed in the water very quickly to form 1.5 %(w/w) dispersion. 1.5 g of the dispersion was mixed with 3.0 g de-ionized water for pH test using a piece of Color pHast.[®] indicator strip described above. pH of the dispersion is about 3. This example illustrates that polyaniline made with a water soluble polymeric acid disperses readily in water forming a low pH of dispersion. The results show that the acid is very mobile and has propensity of migrating into adjacent polymer layers, such as light polymer layer, to damage their function.

EXAMPLE 1

This example illustrates preparation of an aqueous PAni/ Nafion[®] dispersion in which the dispersed polyaniline is made with aniline and Nafion[®], a colloidal perfluoroethylenesulfonic acid. This example also illustrates non-dispersibility and low moisture uptake of the dried solids prepared from the aqueous PAni/ Nafion[®] dispersion. It also illustrates neutrality of the water in contact with the dried films.

A 25% (w/w) Nafion[®] (EW1050), an aqueous colloidal dispersion of perfluoroethylenesulfonic acid, was made using a procedure similar to the procedure in US Patent 6,150,426, Example 1, Part 2, except that the temperature was approximately 270°C. The Nafion[®] dispersion was diluted with water to form a 12.0 % (w/w) dispersion for this example. EW1050 means that Nafion[®] polymer has 1050 g/mole of monomer unit of acid.

191.63 g (21.90 mmoles of Nafion[®] monomer units) of the Nafion[®] polymer dispersion and 206.32 g de-ionized water were poured into a jacketed 500 ml three-necked flask. The flask was equipped with a stirring paddle powered by an air-driven overhead stirrer and a small tube for ammonium persulfate. The small tube was placed inside of a glass pipette with the tip removed. This was put through a 29 size Septa so that the tube was extended out of the pipette approximately ½" above the reaction mixture. A thermal couple has its own inlet for monitoring temperature of polymerization liquid in the jacketed flask allowing circulation of 20 °C fluid. Stirring of the Nafion[®]/water mixture then commenced. 2.0 ml (21.9 mmoles aniline) distilled aniline was then added via a transfer pipette. This was allowed to stir for a period of approximately one hour. While stirring, 2.02 g (8.852 mmoles) ammonium persulfate (99.999+%

pure from Aldrich) was massed into a Scintillation Vial. The mass was then mixed with 8.16 g deionized water. This was then sucked into a Norm-Ject 30 ml syringe, which was hooked to the aforementioned tube using a 17-gauge syringe needle. The syringe was hooked to a Harvard Apparatus 44 Syringe Pump. The Syringe Pump was set up in such way that the ammonium persulfate (APS) was added in 30 minutes, but actual addition time was 28 minutes. During the polymerization, temperature was about 20 °C. The reaction mixture was very foamy and turned blue within 20 minutes of APS addition. Within one hour, the polymerization was already very dark in color and appeared to be very homogeneous. The polymerization was allowed to proceed for about 25 hours and the entire content of polymerization liquid was poured into a 1 liter Erlenmeyer flask.

The polymerization liquid is dark green in color, expected color for electrically conducting polyaniline. The liquid was left un-disturbed for 44 hours. It was surprised to discover that the polymerization liquid did not separate into two phases, meaning a clear liquid layer on the top and green precipitate on the bottom. This result clearly shows that a stable aqueous dispersion of polyaniline/Nafion® has been made.

The polymerization liquid was then suction-filtered through a Buchner Funnel containing two pieces of Whatman #54 filter paper. When the filtrate started to go through, it was dark green in color and became less color due to blinding of the filter paper. The filtration became extremely slow, therefore filter paper had to be changed several times. The collected filter cake, while still wet, was re-dispersed in 400 ml de-ionized water. Filtration was done in the same manner and the collected filtration cake, while still wet, was re-dispersed in 300 ml deionized water.

Portion of the 300 ml PAni/Nafion* dispersion was left undisturbed for one week. Once again, there is no separation of the dispersion into a clear liquid phase although there were some green precipitates on the bottom. Portion of the dispersion was dried with a flowing stream of nitrogen to form solid films for solid percentage. It was determined to be 3.2%. The dried films were then ground into fine powder, which is very dark green. TGA shows that the dried powder only picks up 1.7% moisture while equilibrating at 25 °C/50% RH.

0.1255 g of the PAni/Nafion® powder was mixed with 4.8770 g de-ionized, neutral water and stirred with a shaker. The PAni/ Nafion® polymer powder remains intact without discoloring the water. pH of the

water remains neutral when tested with a piece of pHastt[®] litmus paper. This result clearly shows that the polymeric aid remains in the polymer even in contact with water, which remains neutral.

EXAMPLE 2

5 This example illustrates preparation of an aqueous PAni/Nafion[®] dispersion and effect of resin treatment on dispersion stability and pH. This example also illustrates non-dispersibility and low moisture uptake of the dried solids prepared from the aqueous PAni/ Nafion[®] dispersion. It also illustrates neutrality of the water in contact with the dried films.

10 In this invention example, SE10072 Nafion[®] was used for polymerization with aniline. The Nafion[®] is commercially available from E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Company, Delaware, USA. Nafion[®] in SE10072 has colloid size in the range of 40 nm to 140 nm as opposed to the Nafion[®] used in invention Example 1, which has colloid size in the
15 range of 2 to 30 nm as cited in US patent 6,150,426.

 The polymerization procedure described in invention Example 1 for making PAni/ Nafion[®] was followed closely. A SE10072 Nafion[®] colloidal dispersion used in this example contains 11.2 %(w/w) perfluoroethylenesulfonic acid colloids in water. The Nafion[®] polymer has
20 about 920 g/mole of monomer unit of acid. 97.29 g (11.84 mmoles of Nafion[®] monomer units) of the Nafion[®] dispersion and 296.15 g de-ionized water were poured into a jacketed 500 ml three-necked flask. Stirring of the Nafion[®]/water mixture then commenced while 20 °C fluid was circulated continuously through the jacketed flask. 1.079 ml
25 (11.84 mmoles) distilled aniline was then added to the flask via a transfer pipette. This was allowed to stir for a period of one hour. While stirring, 1.08 g (4.73 mmoles) ammonium persulfate (99.999+% pure from Aldrich) was massed into a Scintillation Vial. The mass was then mixed with 4.38 g deionized water. The ammonium persulfate solution was added to
30 the reaction mixture in 34 minutes. During the polymerization, temperature was about 20.4 °C. The reaction mixture was foamy. Within one hour, the polymerization was already very dark green in color and appeared to be inhomogeneous. A small drop of the polymerization was placed on a microscope slide, which formed a very rough film once dried.
35 The polymerization was allowed to proceed for about 24.5 hours. The polymerization liquid was emptied from the reactor to two plastic bottles. One portion weighed 184 g; the other weighed 203 g. The 184 g portion

was left standing overnight. It separated into two layers. The top layer is clear liquid, but the bottom layer is dark green precipitation.

The 203 g portion of the polymerization liquid was mixed with 7.69 g Dowex® 550A and 7.94 g Dowex® 66 were added to the reaction flask and left stirred for 20 hours. Dowex 550A is a quaternary amine anion exchange resin and Dowex®66 is a tertiary amine ion exchange resin (Dow Chemical Company, MI). The resins were washed repeatedly with deionized water until there was no color or odor in the water washings prior to use. The resin-treated slurry was then pre-filtered through a Cheese Cloth directly into a 1-liter beaker. A second filtration was done through a 500-mesh stainless steel. The filtrate was stable and could go through 0.45-micron dp filter (Whatman 25 mm GDX, Catalog number: 6992-2504). The pH of the filtered dispersion was measured with a pH meter model 63 from Jenco Electronics, Inc. and was found to be 7.4. The resin-treatment evidently rendered the PAni/Nafion® polymerization liquid into a stable dispersion. It should be also understood that pH of the polymerization liquid can be adjusted from ~1.5 to any pH below neutrality depending on amount of ion exchange resins used and resin-treatment time. 1.5 is typical pH for the liquid derived from the polymerization of 1 mole aniline/1 mole Nafion®/0.4 mole ammonium persulfate.

A small portion of the resin-treated PAni/Nafion® was dried with flowing nitrogen until a constant weight. It was then left equilibrated at ambient room temperature to absorb moisture. Moisture uptake was determined to be 3.6%. The dried solid did not re-disperse in water and the water in contact with the solid had a pH of 7, measured with a pH meter model 63 from Jenco Electronics, Inc.

EXAMPLE 3

This example illustrates preparation of a high pH aqueous PAni/Nafion® dispersion and device properties.

In this invention example, SE10072 Nafion® was used for polymerization with aniline. The Nafion® is commercially available from E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Company, Delaware, USA. The Nafion® in SE10072 has colloid size in the range of 40 nm to 140 nm as opposed to the Nafion® used in invention Example 1, which has colloid size in the range of 2 to 30 nm cited in US patent #6,150,426 patent issued in Nov. 21, 2000.

The polymerization procedure described in invention Example 1 for making PAni/ Nafion® was followed closely. A SE10072 Nafion® colloidal

dispersion used in this example contains 11.2 %(w/w) perfluoroethylenesulfonic acid colloids in water. The Nafion[®] polymer has about 920 g/mole of monomer unit of acid. 194.6 g (23.69 mmoles of Nafion[®] monomer units) of the Nafion[®] dispersion and 602.28 g de-ionized water were poured into a jacketed one liter three-necked flask. Stirring of the Nafion[®]/water mixture then commenced while 20 °C fluid was circulated continuously through the jacketed flask. 2.159 ml (23.69 mmoles) distilled aniline was then added to the flask via a transfer pipette. This was allowed to stir for a period of one hour. While stirring, 2.18 g (9.553 mmoles) ammonium persulfate (99.999+% pure from Aldrich) was massed into a Scintillation Vial. The mass was then mixed with 8.74 g deionized water. The ammonium persulfate solution was added to the reaction mixture in 30 minutes. During the polymerization, temperature was about 20.4 °C. The reaction mixture was very foamy. Within one hour, the polymerization was already very dark green in color and appeared to be very homogeneous. The polymerization was allowed to proceed for about 24 hours. 18.82 g Dowex[®] 550A and 14.88 g Dowex[®] 66 were added to the reaction flask and left stirred for 4.4 hours. Dowex 550A is a quaternary amine anion exchange resin and Dowex[®]66 is a tertiary amine ion exchange resin (Dow Chemical Company, MI). The resins were washed repeatedly with deionized water until there was no color or odor in the water washings prior to use. The resin-treated slurry was then pre-filtered through a Cheese Cloth directly into a 1-liter beaker. A second filtration was done through a 500-mesh stainless steel. Yield: 670.80 g.

About 30 ml of the dispersion sample prepared above was filtered through 0.45 micron dp filter (Whatman 25 mm GDX, Catalog number: 6992-2504). The pH of the filtered dispersion was measured with a pH meter model 63 from Jenco Electronics, Inc. and was found to be 7.4.

For light emission measurement, the aqueous PAni/ Nafion[®] dispersion having pH of 7.2 was spin-coated onto ITO/glass substrates at a spinning speed of 800 rpm to yield a thickness of 1000 Å. The PAni/Nafion[®] coated ITO/glass substrates were dried in nitrogen at 90 °C for 30 minutes. The PAni/ Nafion[®] layers were then top-coated with a super-yellow emitter (PDY 131), which is a poly(substituted-phenylene vinylene) (Covion Company, Frankfurt, Germany). The thickness of the electroluminescent (EL) layer was approximately 70 nm. Thickness of all films was measured with a TENCOR 500 Surface Profiler. For the

cathode, Ba and Al layers were vapor-deposited on top of the EL layers under a vacuum of 1×10^{-6} torr. The final thickness of the Ba layer was 30 Å; the thickness of the Al layer was 3000 Å. Device performance was tested as follows. Current vs. voltage, light emission intensity vs. voltage, and efficiency were measured with a 236 source-measure unit (Keithley) and a S370 Optometer with a calibrated silicon photodiode (UDT Sensor). One light-emitting device showed an operating voltage of 3.65 volt and light emission efficiency is 7.2 Cd/A (Cd: candela; A: amperage) light emission efficiency at 200 Cd/m².

EXAMPLE 4

92.00 g of DI water and 92.00 g of 99.7% n-propanol were massed directly into a 500 mL double-jacketed reactor vessel at room temperature. Next, 3.58 mL (43.59 mmol) of 37% wt. HCl and 1.988 mL (21.80 mmol) of aniline (distilled) were added to the reactor via pipet. The mixture was stirred overhead with a U-shaped stir-rod set at 500 RPM. After five minutes, 91.98 g (10.90 mmol) of water-dispersed Nafion[®] (DE-1020, 10.9% solids, 920 EW) that had been passed through a 0.3 µm profile filter, was added slowly via glass funnel. The mixture was allowed to homogenize for an additional five minutes. 1.99 g (8.72 mmol) of ammonium persulfate (99.99+%) dissolved in 20 g of DI water was added drop wise to the reactants via syringe infusion pump over one hour. Eight minutes later the solution turned light turquoise. The solution progressed to being dark blue before turning very dark green. After the APS addition began, the mixture was stirred for 90 minutes and 7.00 g of Amberlyst-15 (Rohm and Haas Co., Philadelphia, PA) cation exchange resin (rinsed multiple times with a 32% n-propanol (in DI water) mixture and dried under nitrogen) was added and the stirring commenced overnight at 200 RPM. The next morning, the mixture was filtered through steel mesh and stirred with Amberjet 4400 (OH) (Rohm and Haas Co., Philadelphia, PA) anion exchange resin (rinsed multiple times with a 32% n-propanol (in DI water) mixture and dried under nitrogen) until the pH had changed from 0.9 to 4.4. The resin was again filtered off. Before use, the dispersion was filtered through a .45 µm Millipore Millex-HV syringe filter with PVDF membrane. Yield: approximately 300 g dispersion with 4% solids in 32% n-propanol containing aqueous dispersion.

The dispersions were spun onto glass at 1600 RPM, resulting in films having a thickness of 1151 Å. The conductivity was 1.36×10^{-5} S/cm.

Devices were made as described in Example 3. The devices had the performance given below, where $t_{1/2}$ is the time of continuous operation after which the brightness is one-half the initial brightness, at the temperature indicated:

- 5 voltage and efficiency at 600 cd/m²: 3.45 V and 9.8 cd/A;
 leakage current at -7V: 2 μ A;
 $\tau_{1/2}$ at 80 °C (initial brightness: 412 cd/m²): 97 hrs.

EXAMPLE 5

- 88.11 g of 99.7% n-propanol and 88.11 g of DI water were massed
10 directly into a 500 mL double-jacketed reactor vessel at room temperature. Next, 0.167 mL (2.0 mmol) of 37% wt. HCl and 0.901 mL (9.9 mmol) of aniline (distilled) were added to the reactor via pipet. The mixture was stirred overhead with a U-shaped stir-rod set at 500 RPM. After five minutes, 100.03 g (11.90 mmol) of water-dispersed Nafion[®] (DE-1020,
15 11.1% solids, 935 EW) that had been passed through a 0.3 μ m profile filter, was added slowly via glass funnel. The mixture was allowed to homogenize for an additional 10 minutes. 2.82 g (12.4 mmol) of ammonium persulfate (99.99+%) dissolved in 20 g of DI water was added drop wise to the reactants via syringe infusion pump over six hours.
20 Seven minutes later the solution turned light turquoise. The solution progressed to being dark blue before turning very dark green. After the APS addition began, the mixture was stirred for 360 minutes and 7.50 g of Amberlyst-15 cation exchange resin (rinsed multiple times with a 32% n-propanol (in DI water) mixture and dried under nitrogen) was added and
25 the stirring commenced overnight at 200 RPM. The next morning, the mixture was filtered through steel mesh and stirred with Amberjet 4400 (OH) anion exchange resin (rinsed multiple times with a 32% n-propanol (in DI water) mixture and dried under nitrogen) until the pH had changed from 1.3 to 4.8. The resin was again filtered off. Before use, the
30 dispersion was filtered through a .45 μ m Millipore Millex-HV syringe filter with PVDF membrane. Yield: approximately 270 g dispersion with 4% solids in 31% n-propanol containing aqueous dispersion..

- The dispersions were spun onto glass at 1000 RPM, resulting in films having a thickness of 2559 Å . The conductivity was 1.67×10^{-6}
35 S/cm.

Devices were made as described in Example 3. The devices had the following performance:

voltage and efficiency at 600 cd/m²: 3.56 V and 10.3 cd/A;

leakage current at -7V : $6\text{ }\mu\text{A}$;

$t_{1/2}$ at $80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (initial brightness: 490 cd/m^2): 148 hrs.

EXAMPLE 6

96.80 g of DI water and 88.40 g of 99.7% n-propanol were massed
5 directly into a 500 mL double-jacketed reactor vessel at room temperature.
Next, 0.158 mL (1.95 mmol) of 37% wt. HCl and 0.891 mL (9.73 mmol) of
aniline (distilled) were added to the reactor via pipet. The mixture was
stirred overhead with a U-shaped stir-rod set at 500 RPM. After five
minutes, 90.93 g (11.68 mmol) of 12.2% Nafion[®] (950EW) that had been
10 passed through a $0.3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ profile filter, was added slowly via glass funnel.
The 12.2% Nafion[®] was made according to the procedure described in
Example 1. The mixture was allowed to homogenize for an additional ten
minutes. 2.78 g (12.16 mmol) of ammonium persulfate (99.99+%)
dissolved in 20 g of DI water was added drop wise to the reactants via
15 syringe infusion pump in six hours. Eight minutes later the solution turned
light turquoise. The solution progressed to being dark marine-blue before
turning very dark green. After the APS addition began, the mixture was
stirred for 7 hours and 7.00 g of Amberlyst-15 cation exchange resin
(rinsed multiple times with a 31% n-propanol (in DI water) mixture and
20 dried under nitrogen) was added and the stirring commenced overnight at
90 RPM. The next morning, the mixture was filtered through steel mesh
and stirred with Amberjet 4400 (OH) anion exchange resin (Rohm & Haas
Company, PA, USA) until the pH had changed from 1.2 to 6.9.. The resin
was rinsed multiple times with a 31% n-propanol in DI water and dried
25 under nitrogen before use. The resin was again filtered off. Before use,
the dispersion was filtered through a $0.45\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ Millipore Millex-HV syringe
filter with PVDF membrane. Yield: approximately 300 g dispersion with 4%
solids in 31% n-propanol containing aqueous dispersion. Dried film of the
dispersion has a conductivity of $2.1 \times 10^{-6}\text{ S/cm}$.

30 Device performance using Covion Super Yellow as EL polymer:

- Voltage and efficiency at 600 cd/m^2 , 3.53 V and 13.46 cd/A
- Leakage current at -7V : $2\text{ }\mu\text{A}$

35 Device performance using Lumination Green as EL polymer from Dow
Chemicals:

- Voltage and efficiency at $1,000\text{ cd/m}^2$; 3.06 V and 15.7 cd/A at $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Rectification ratio: 1,056
- 40 • Drops 37% initial luminance ($1,000\text{ cd/m}^2$) at $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ in 2,150 hours.

While the new composition has been described in detail with reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood that modifications and variations are within the spirit and scope of that which is described and claimed.

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